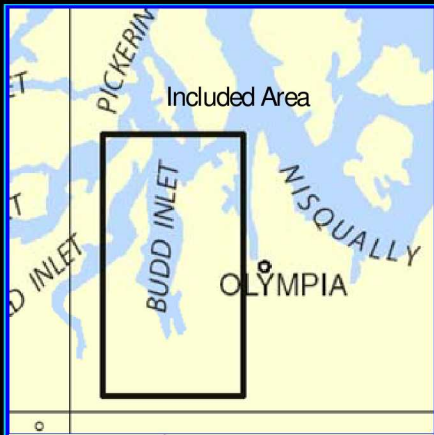


BookletChartTM

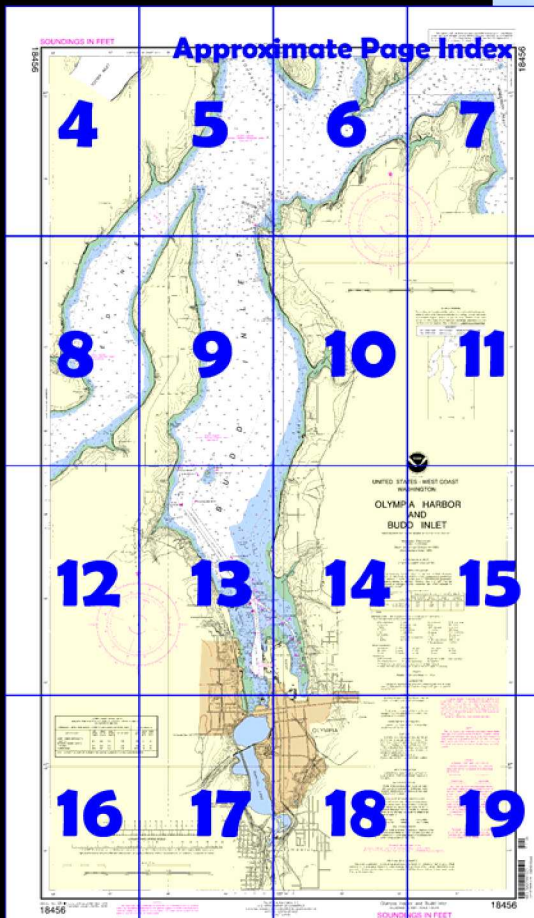
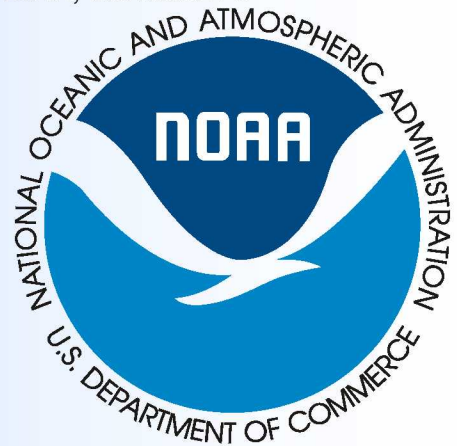
Olympia Harbor and Budd Inlet

(NOAA Chart 18456)

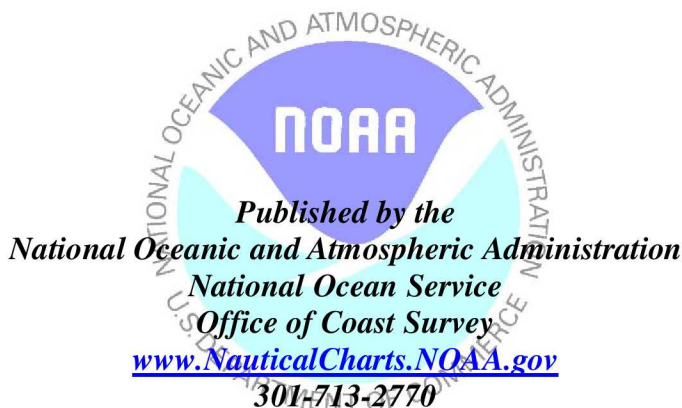


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

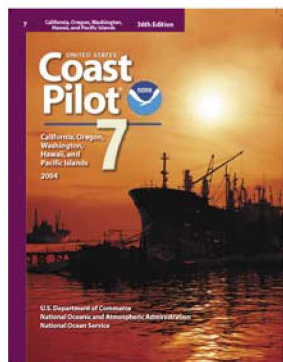
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 13 excerpts]

(523) **Dana Passage**, between **Brisco Point**, the S point of Harstine Island, and the mainland, is about 2 miles long. It is the main route to Budd Inlet and Olympia, and also joins with three other bodies of water: Eld Inlet, Squaxin Passage, and Peale Passage. Squaxin Passage leads to Totten and Hammersley Inlets, and Peale Passage leads to Pickering Passage.

(524) With the exception of Itsami Ledge near its E end and a fish haven about 0.3 mile N of Itsami Ledge Light 7, Dana

Passage is clear and a midchannel course may be safely followed. The currents in Dana Passage frequently attain velocities of 3 knots or more.

(525) **Boston Harbor**, a village in the cove of the same name just E of Dofflemeyer Point, has a marina with berthage for about 100 craft, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, limited supplies, and a launching ramp. (526) **Budd Inlet**, 29 miles by water from Tacoma, is about 6 miles long, extending S from Dana Passage and terminating in flats that bare at the head of **East Bay** and **West Bay**. The entrance is between Cooper Point and **Dofflemeyer Point**; the latter is marked by a light and fog signal. The entrance to Budd Inlet is deep except for the 28-foot shoal in the middle of the entrance. The shores are comparatively low and wooded, and the depths shoal less abruptly on the E than on the W side of the inlet. East Bay and West Bay are obstructed by flats and shoals that bare for about 0.8 mile, through which channels have been dredged to the Olympia waterfront.

(527) **Olympia**, the capital of the State of Washington, is a lumber port at the head of East and West bays at the S end of Budd Inlet. Over 90 percent of the waterborne traffic of the port concerns lumber and logs.

(532) **Olympia Shoal**, which bares, is about 0.4 mile off the W shore, 3 miles inside the entrance. A light is on the E side of the shoal, and on its W side are lights marking the approach to the dredged channel. There are numerous shoals, piles, dolphins, and log booms on the E side of the harbor.

(546) **Eld Inlet**, locally known as **Mud Bay**, immediately W of Budd Inlet, is of little commercial importance. It affords good anchorage inside the entrance in 24 to 42 feet, soft bottom. A midchannel course is clear to the flats at its head. In entering, **Cooper Point**, the E point at the entrance, should be given a berth of not less than 0.2 mile. Some logging and oystering are done here.

(547) **Squaxin Passage** (see also chart 18457), S of **Squaxin Island** and **Hope Island**, is about 1 mile long and leads to Totten and Hammersley Inlets. A light on Hunter Point marks the SW entrance point of the passage. The N shore is foul; a shoal covered 19 feet is 150 yards off the W shore of Hope Island abreast Steamboat Island.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM Mar. 12/05
Corrected through LNM Feb. 22/05

Mercator Projection Scale 1:20,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

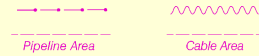
CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Seattle, WA	K-HB-60	162.55 MHz
Olympia, WA	WXM-62	162.475 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE H

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the Puget Sound area. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. The entire area of the chart falls within the Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.652" southward and 4.503" westward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1395 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Higher Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Dofflemeyer Point (47°08'N/122°54'W)	feet 14.4		feet 13.4	feet 3.1	feet -5.0
Olympia (47°03'N/122°54'W)	14.6		13.5	3.1	-5.0

(Jan. 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstrn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
① Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
② Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

OLYMPIA HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF MAR 2005
AND SURVEYS TO FEB 2005

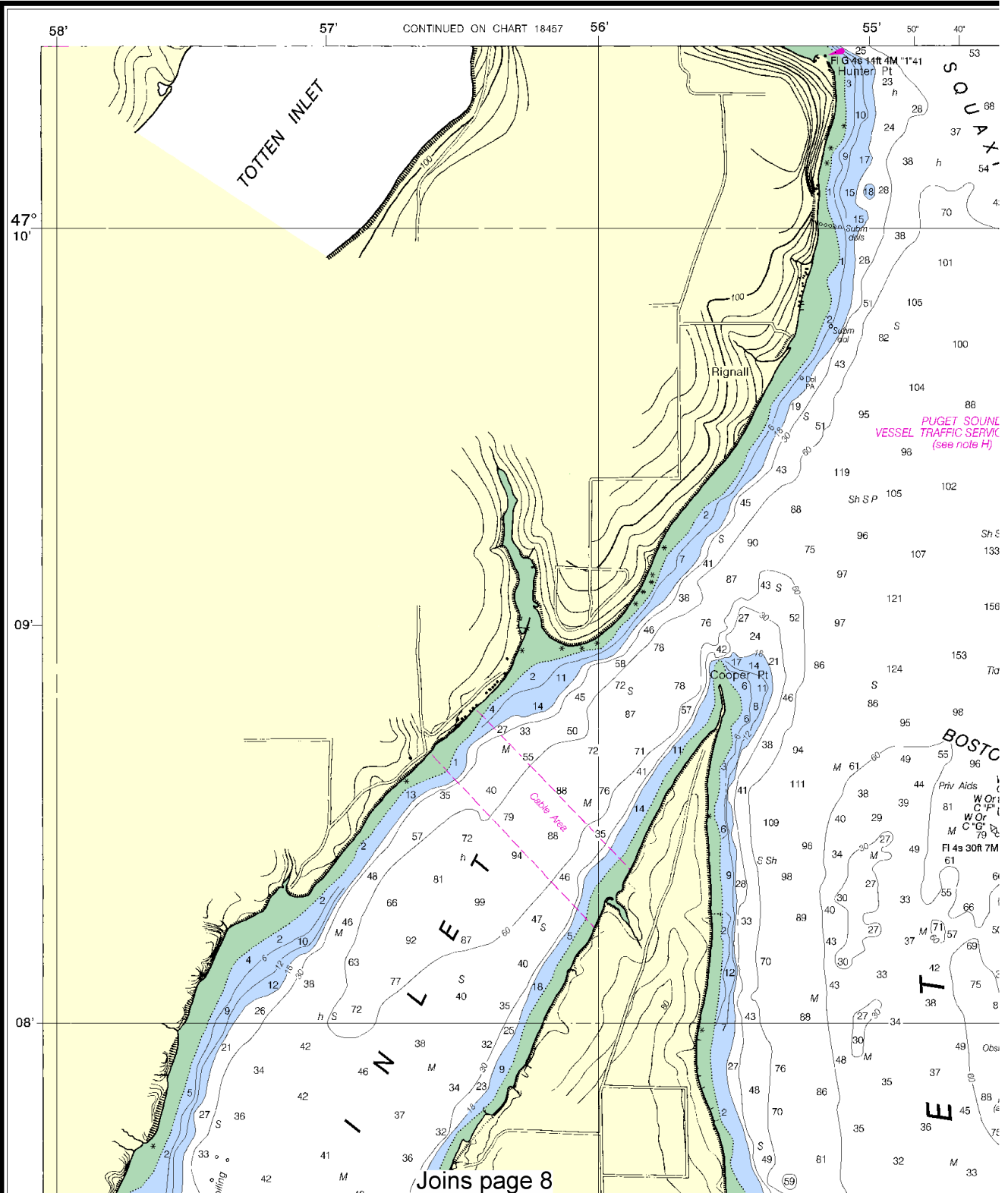
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)
OUTER HARBOR (ENTRANCE TO BUOY 6)	28.1	29.8	30.1	2-05	500	1.34
ENTRANCE CHANNEL (BUOY 6 TO BASIN)	28.4	29.5	27.9	2-05	300	.35
TURNING BASIN	28.8	28.7	25.0	2-05	300-600	.50
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION						

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18456



Joins page 8

4

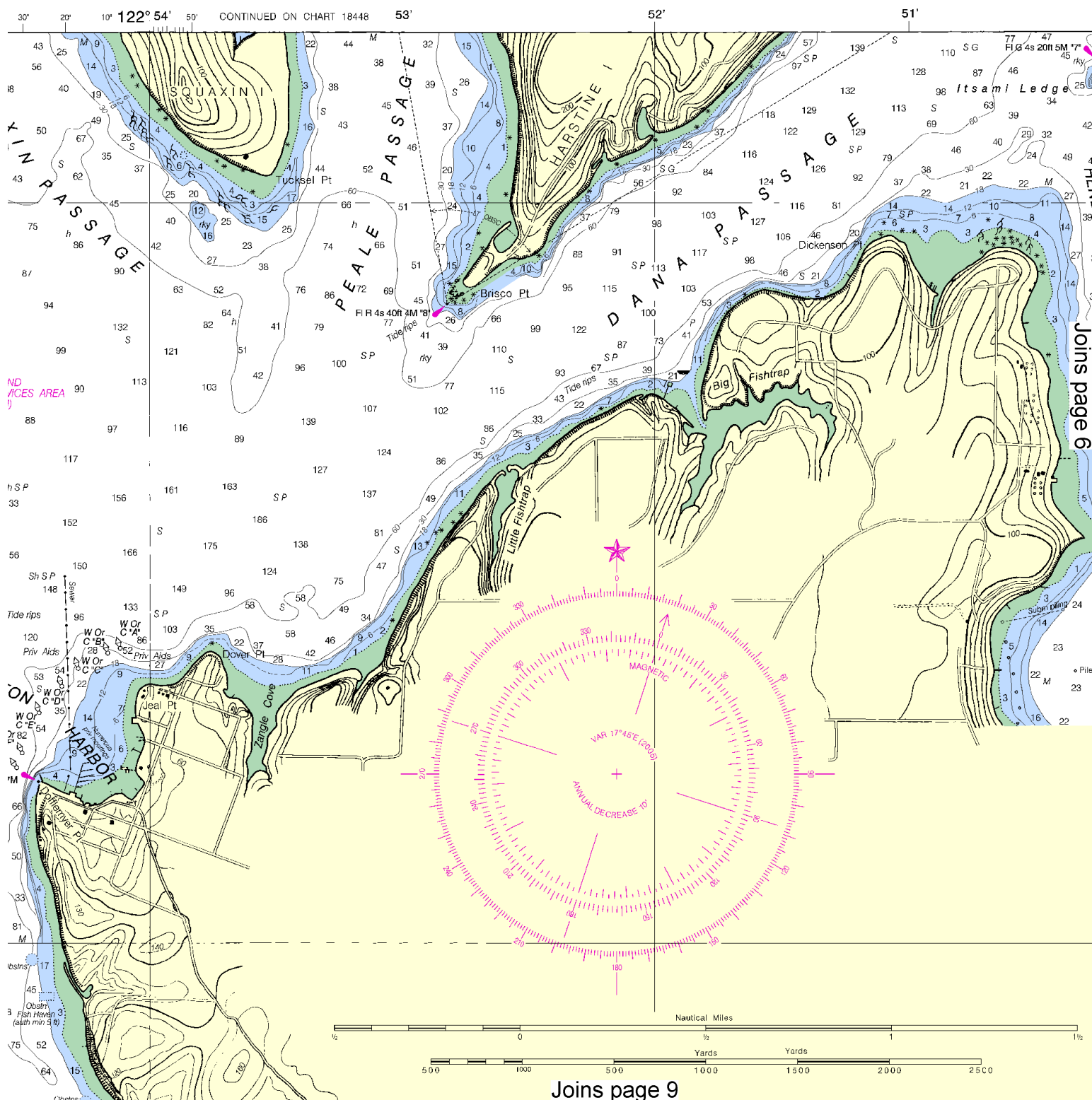


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

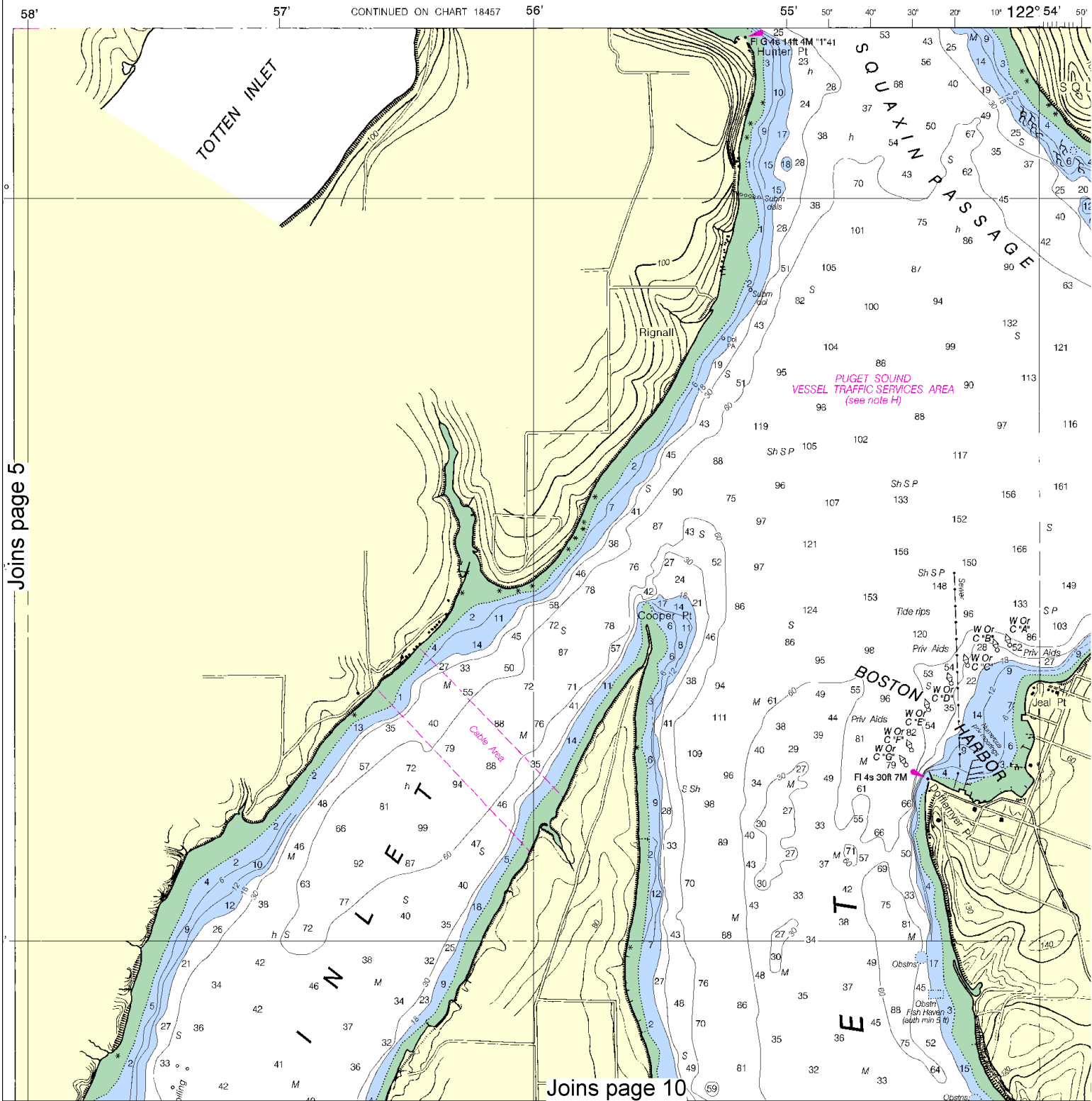
See Note on page 5.





OUNDINGS IN FEET

Formerly C&GS 6462, 1st Ed., 1876 C-1926-26



6



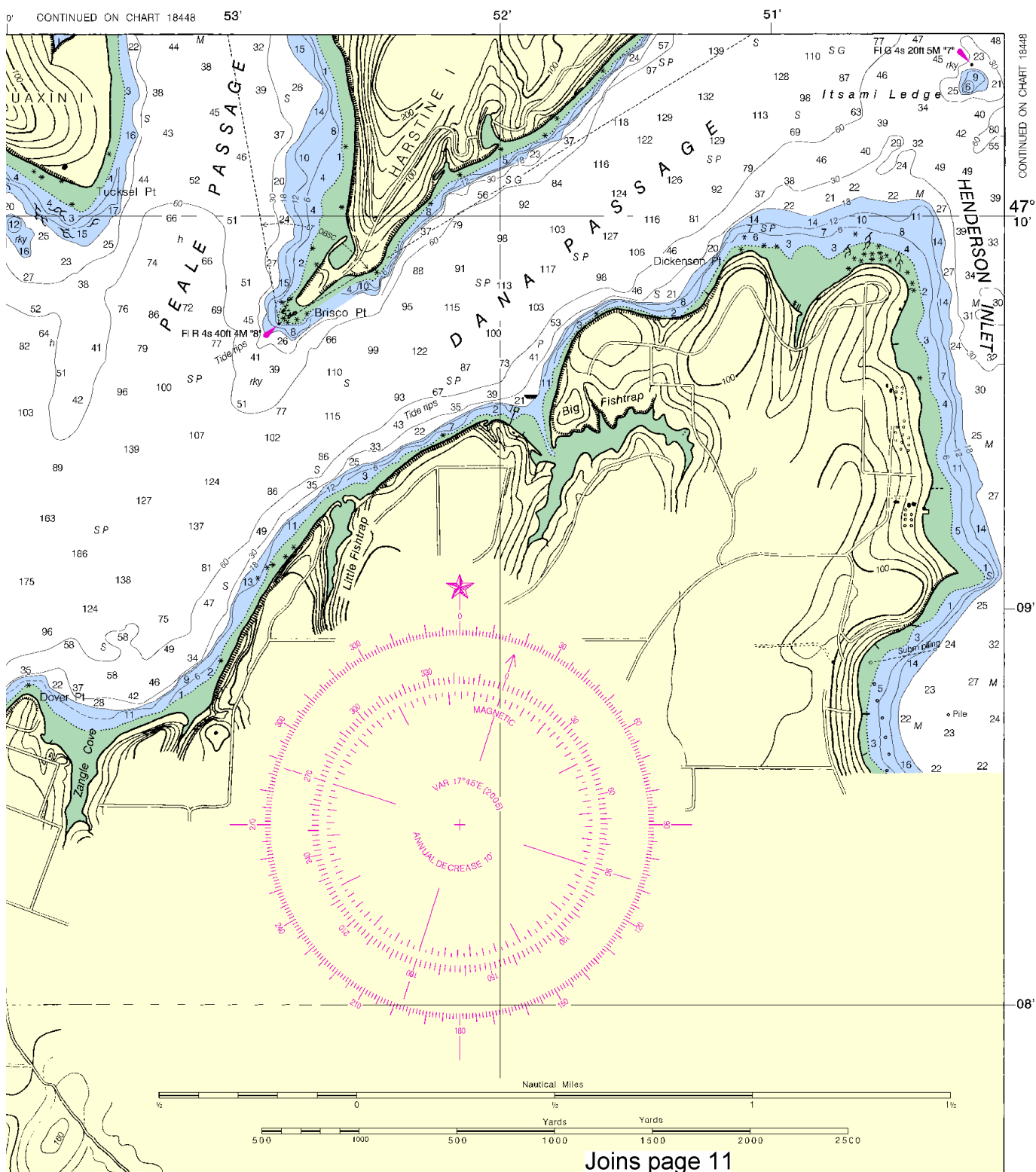
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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18456

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

Joins page 4

08'

07'

06'

50"

40"

30"

20"

10"

CONTINUED ON CHART 18448

Joins page 12

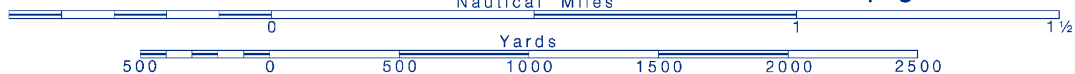
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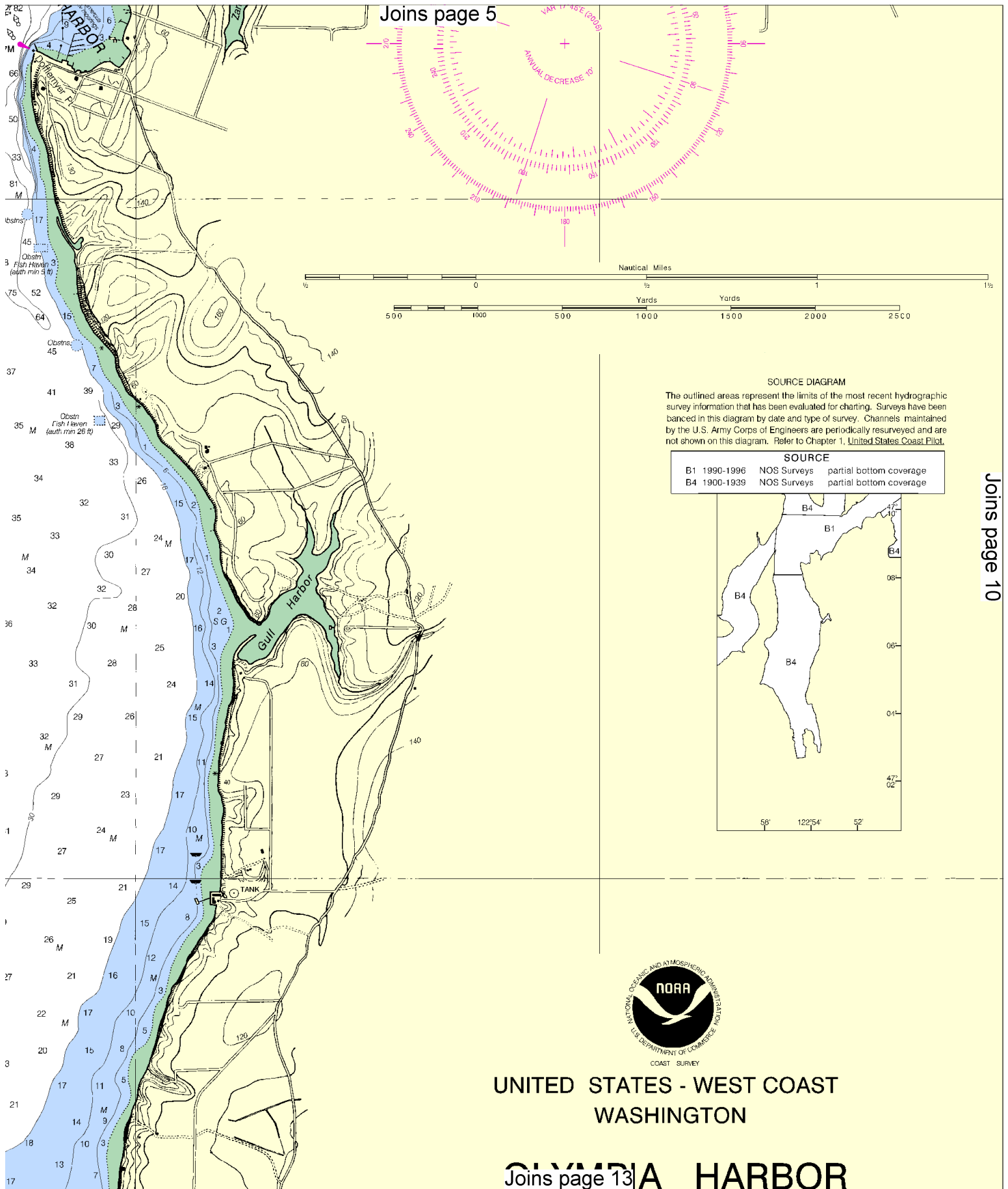


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 10

Joins page 7

ANNUAL DECREASE 10'

Nautical Miles

Yards

Yards

Yards

Yards

Yards

Yards

Yards

Yards

Yards

Yards

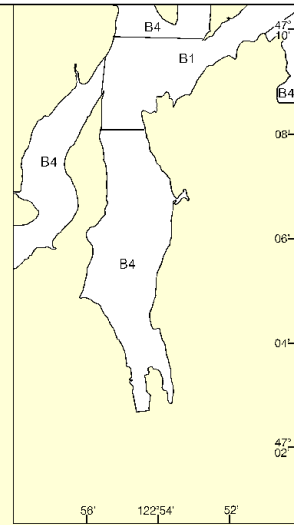
Yards

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

B1	1990-1996	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST
WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA Joins page 15

08'

07'

06'

59°

40°

30°

20°

10°



UNITED STATES - WEST COAST WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA HARBOR AND BUDD INLET

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.652" southward and 4.503" westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
		Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Doffmeyer Point	(47°08'N/122°54'W)	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Olympia	(47°03'N/122°54'W)	14.4	13.4	3.1	3.1	-5.0
		14.6	13.5			-5.0

(Jan. 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	H 1H radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LD light house	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	ST M statute miles
DIA diaphanous	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bkn broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are indicated on this chart. See

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, Washington or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, Washington.

Joins page 10

Joins page 13

Joins page 18

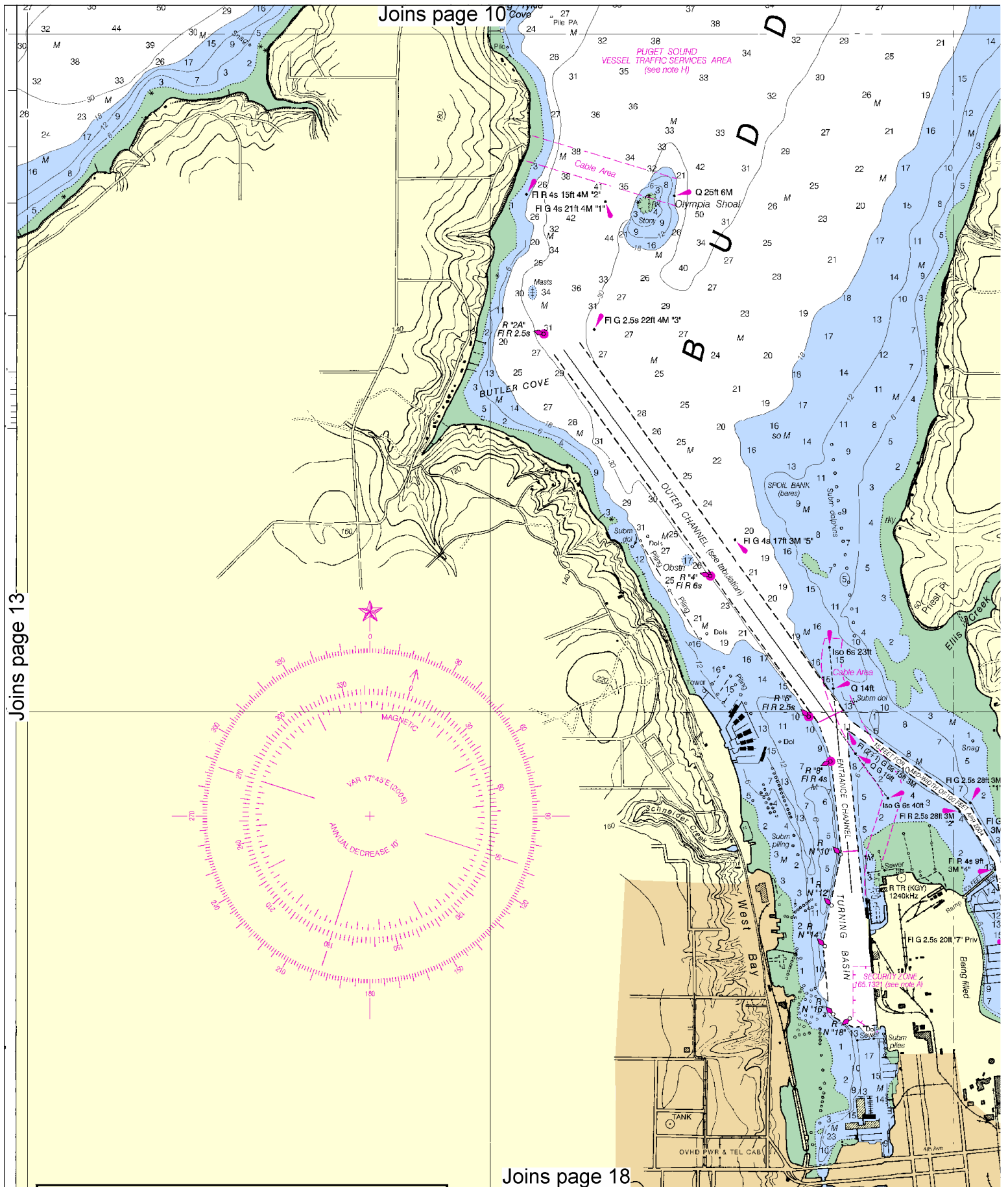
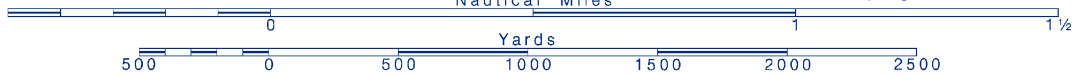
14



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





UNITED STATES - WEST COAST WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA HARBOR AND BUDD INLET

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.652" southward and 4.503" westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
		Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Doffemeyer Point	(47°08'N/122°54'W)	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Olympia	(47°03'N/122°54'W)	14.4	13.4	3.1	3.1	-5.0
		14.8	13.5			-5.0

(Jan. 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R IR radio tower
Al alternating	IO interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LD lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphanous	m minutes	Q quick	YQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, Washington or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Washington.

06'

50'

40'

30'

20'

10'

05'

50'

04'

03'

Joins page 12

03'

47°
02'

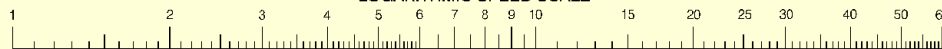
01'

OLYMPIA HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF MAR 2005 AND SURVEYS TO FEB 2005						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)
OUTER HARBOR (ENTRANCE TO BUOY 6)	28.1	29.8	30.1	2-05	500	1.34 30
ENTRANCE CHANNEL (BUOY 6 TO BASIN)	28.4	29.5	27.9	2-05	300	.35 30
TURNING BASIN	28.8	28.7	25.0	2-05	300-800	.50 30

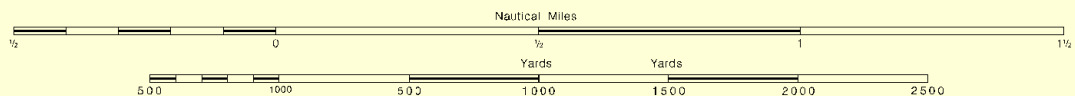
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



20th Ed., Mar./05 ■ Corrected through NM, Mar. 12/05
Corrected through LNM Feb. 22/05

18456

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

NATIO

16

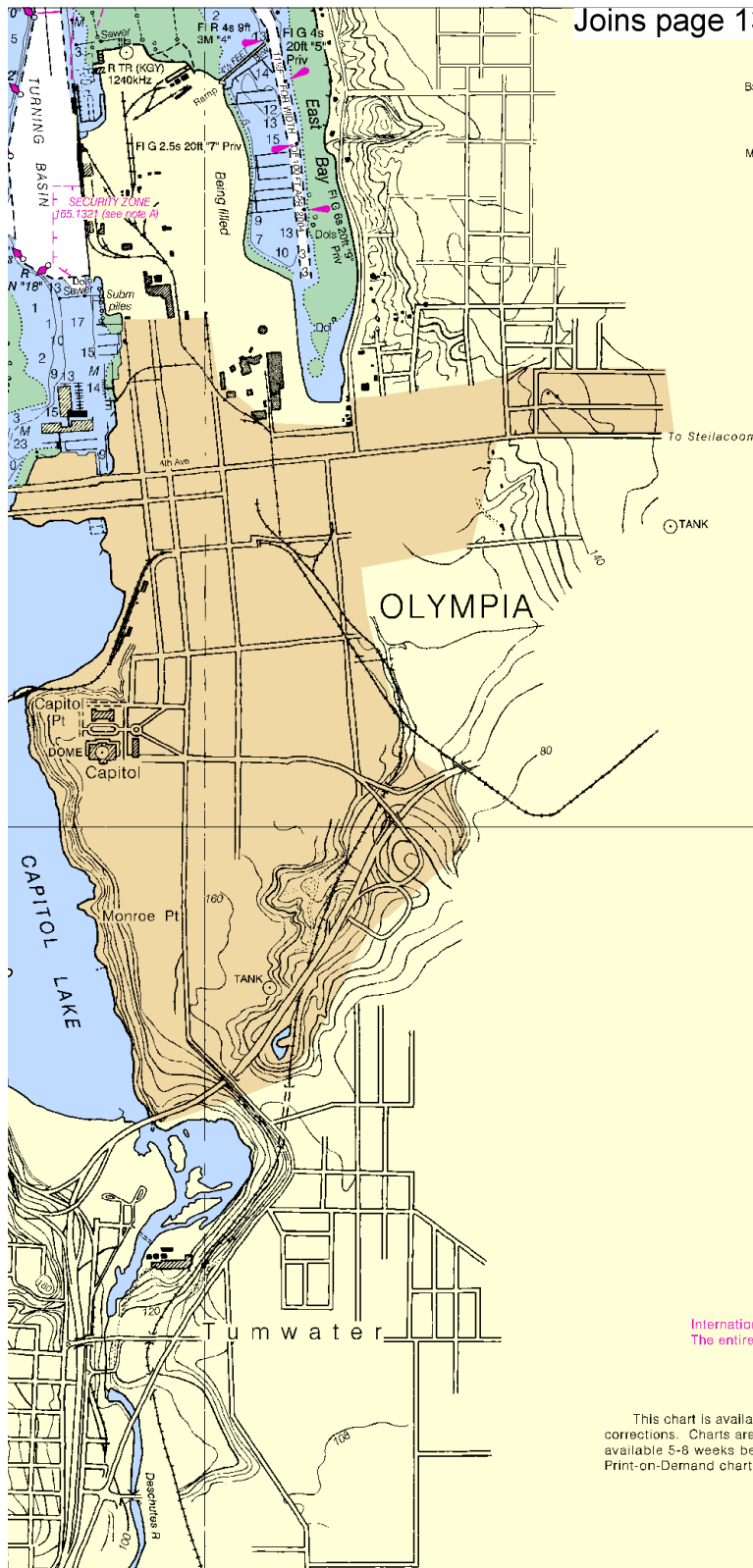


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 13

Bottom characteristics:
 Bls boulders Co coral gy gray Oys oysters so soft
 bk broken G gravel h hard Hk rock sh shells
 Cy clay Gs grass M mud S sand sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
 AUTH authorized Obstr obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
 ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
 21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

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CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
 (Accurate location) (Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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Seattle, WA	KHB-60	162.55 MHz
Olympia, WA	WXM-62	162.475 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80.1395 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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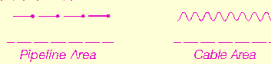
NOTE H

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the Puget Sound area. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. The entire area of the chart falls within the Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

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Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

Olympia Harbor and Budd Inlet
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

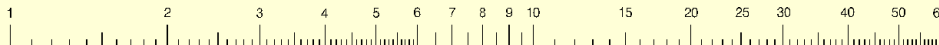
17

OLYMPIA HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF MAR 2005 AND SURVEYS TO FEB 2005						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)
OUTER HARBOR (ENTRANCE TO BUOY 6)	28.1	29.8	30.1	2-05	500	1.34 30
ENTRANCE CHANNEL (BUOY 6 TO BASIN)	28.4	29.5	27.9	2-05	300	.35 30
TURNING BASIN	29.8	28.7	25.0	2-05	300-800	.50 30

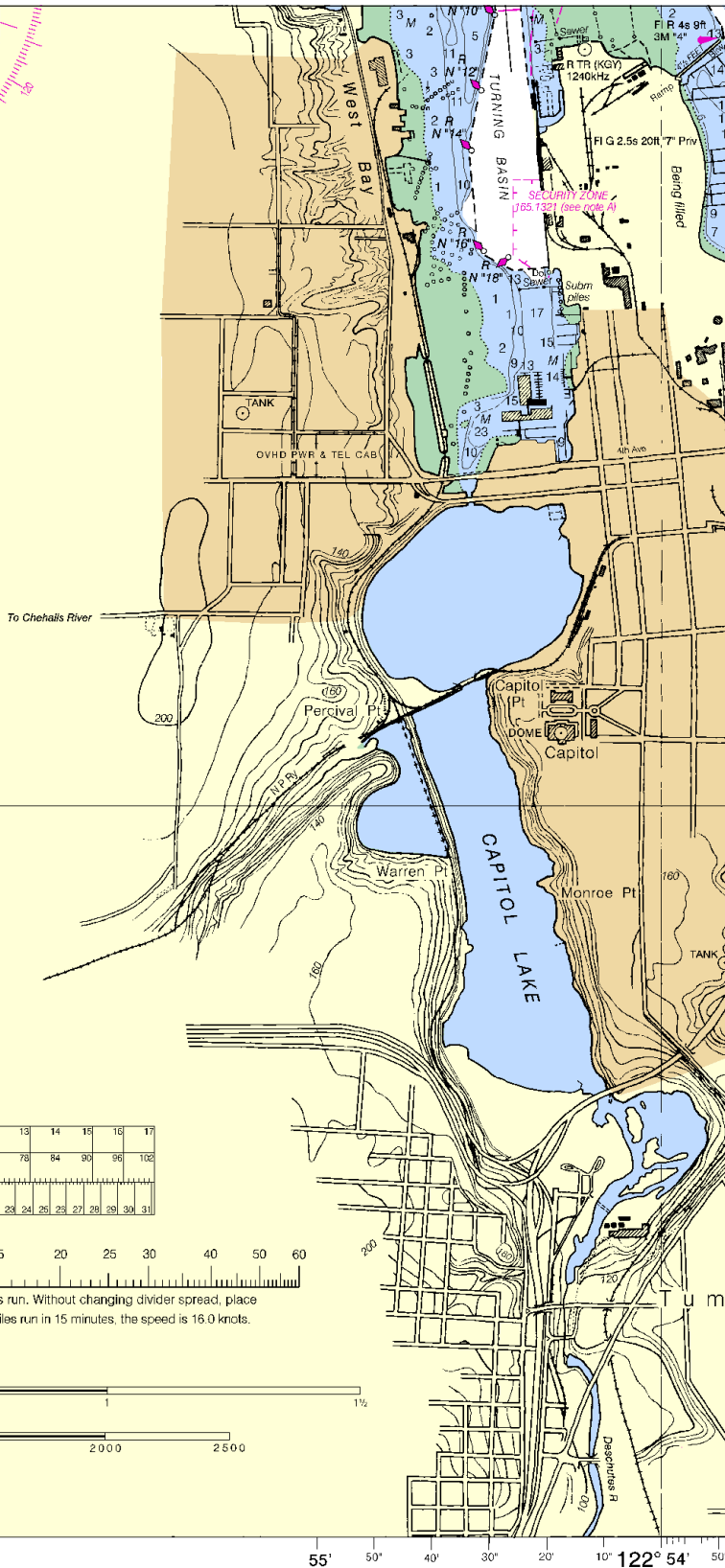
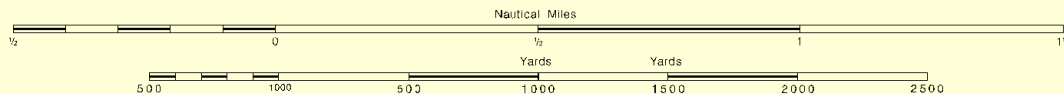
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



Corrected through NM Mar. 12/05
Corrected through LNM Feb. 22/05

3456

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Published at Washington, D
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COM
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
NATIONAL OCEANIC SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 15

Bottom characteristics:
Bids boulders Co coral gy gray Oys oysters so soft
bk broken G gravel h hard Hk rock Sh shells
Cy clay Gns grass M mud S sand sy sticky

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized Obstrn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

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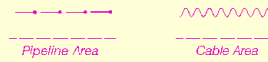
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D.C.
VIMMERCE
C ADMINISTRATION
/ICE

Olympia Harbor and Budd Inlet
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18456



ED. NO. 20



NSN 7642014011571
NGA REFERENCE NO. 18BHA18456

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 206-220-7001

Coast Guard Seattle – 206-217-6001

Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.